WHY YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, FEHRUARY IS 1865.

NEW YORK HERALD.

SAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will b at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.-ITALIAN OPERA-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. - FORTY WINES-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- HAMLEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY -THE DEVIL'S

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- GAMB OF LIFE. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE STREETS OF NEW

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-DAME TROT-MILLER'S NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE BRILLY'S STRATA-

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway. Two Mannoth Far Women-Javing Skielston-Dwarf-Giant Boy-The Work-usn of New York-Day and Evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way, Ethiurian Songs, Danuss, Bunksques, &c. Live

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—STREETS OF NEW YORK—THE PLAY BILL—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C. SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broodway, ROBERT HELLER'S

> VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—Equestrian, AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, GOO Broadway .- Moving WAX

New York, Sunday, February 19, 1865.

THE SITUATION

Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, and it is tieved also the cradle of secession itself, the city of Charleston, have fallen before the genius of Sherman and his army of indomitable voterans. This gratifying intelligence is derived from Richmond papers of yesterday morning, and was communicated to Secretary Stanton by General Grant. Columbia was evacuated by the rebels on last Friday morning, a number of shells from the National cannon having previously been thrown into the city, which is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, from the south side of that stream. Subsequent to this the national troops commenced crossing the river above the town, on the discovery of which, Beaure was in command, marched out, apparently without giving battle. Beauregard himself communicated this to the rebel War Department. The Richmond Disputch says the capture of Columbia by Sherman necessitates the fall of Charleston, which, it thinks likely, "is already in process of evacuation." The Dispatch has a report that Augusta, Georgia, has also been taken by a portion of General Sherman's army. ement of the evacuation of Wilmington

N. C., by the rebei forces was reported in Richmond on last Tuesday morning, but, the papers of that city say, med by official despatches. These journals announce a concentration of national troops at Newbern, N. C., under General Foster, and they are believed to have with them materials for repairing the railroad from that place to Kinston, and running stock to put it in oneration as soon as completed.

An expedition of three hundred picked men of the First and Sixth regiments of Michigan cavalry started on an expedition up the Shenandoah valley on last Wednesday evening, which resulted very success fully. They met with slight opposition from the rebels at different points, but nothing to seriously interfere with their progress. After a march of about forty miles furnace, on Water Lick creek, which the rebels had in full blast, preparing iron for shot and shell. This the troopers completely destroyed, with all its machinery and materials, when they commenced their return march. On the way down the valley they encountered the same trifling annoyances experienced on their upward march; but no body of the enemy of any consequence was encountered. The main portion of the rebel army is said to be near Staunton. The Michigan men returned to camp on Thursday night, bringing with them a num-

ber of prisoners and horses. Their loss was very slight.

The steamship George Cromwell, which arrived here yesterday, from New Orleans on the 11th inst., brought us interesting despatches from that city. One of our ndents states that there is no foundation whatever for the announcement that General Canby had given notice of his intention to retaliate on Mexican officers for all refugees from Texas returned to the rebel officers in that State by the Mexican commander at Matamoros. The British schooner Delphina, with one hundred and seventy bales of cotton on board, while attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of Calcasieu river, on the 22d ult. was driven ashore and burned by boats' crews from the United States steamer Chocura. Three considerable companies of guerillas who had been for some time infesting the district of Plaquemine, Louisiana, were attacked, badly defeated and dispersed on the 4th inst. by a small force of national troops. Several other bands of rebels on the Faume river had been dispersed. The rebels have two gunboats and a powerful iron-clad on the Red river, below Alexandria, La.

The flag of truce boat William Allison, in the service of the rebels, was blown up by one of their own torne does in James river on Friday afternoon, and sunk im mediately, carrying down with her, it is supposed, all on board, though among these there happened to be no

als have made a rear admiral of Captain Semmes, of sunken pirate Alabama notoriety, and be is to have command of their James river fact

an advices one day later are furnished by the hip Eins, which arrived here yesterday, from wa on the 6th inet.

There is no political news of importance by this artion in the case of Charles Windsor, late teller of the Mercantile Hank of this city, alleged to be a defaulter to that institution to a large amount, took Heary, on the 3d inst. Several witnesses from New Tork were present, and gave their testimony on behalf of the bank, and counsel were heard on both sides, after which the magistrate decided in favor of the extradi ed, and he was committed to await sur render to the American authorities, for the purpose of being brought to this city for trial. The prisoner's counwould be made in a superior court.

The different journals of Paris comment on the recent of Meximilian of Mexico relative to the or fecation of church property, some of them approving and others condemning it, according to the particular

Victor Emanuel, of Italy, had taken up his residence In Florence, the new capital of his kingdom. Another

eruption of Mount Etna took place on the night of Janu-

The Turkish Minister of Marine, Mehomet Parha, officer, is dead. He was only forty-seven yes of age, and, owing to his death occurring very suddenly suspicions of foul play were entertained. Cardinal Wis Bombay is in a state of much excitement over the great success of East India cotton cultivation. Men who

short time ago were possessed of only modern have suddenly become millionaires, and the manner is which it is said fortunes are being piled up there riva

the wonders of our own oil regions.

Owing to the day preceding that on which the Etns sailed being Sunday, she brought no later commercial

The mails of the steamship Europa, from Q own on the 5th inst., arrived in this city from Boston

-CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Shorman offered a resolu tion for the appointment of a commission of three per sons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine into and report upon the subject of tax tion, which was amended by Mr. Clark, to the effect that they should also inquire into the mann till Monday. The Army Appropriation bill was passed. It embraces appropriations to the amount of \$518,579,527. Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution for an investigation into certain statements made by the rebel Senator Albert H. Brown, charging Secretary Stanton with sympathizing with the robels in the early stages of the insurrection. Mr. Saulabury pledged himself to make good the charges if allowed an opportunity to do so.

In the House of Representatives the amendments

the Internal Revenue act adopted in Committee of the one-half of one per cent on all sales of merchan dise was rejected by a vote of 63 against 75 The House concurred by one majority in the amend ment imposing a tax of ten per centum on State bank notes paid out by national [or State banks on and after the 1st of January next. Mr. Stevens' amendmen taxing sales of gold was rejected by a large majority Nearly all the other amendments reported by the com-mittee were concurred in, and the bill was passed. It is of dollars to the revenue derived from internal taxation A large number of military bills were passed, includin brigadier general. The bill amendatory of the Enrol ment act was then taken up; but without further action

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our city of Mexico despatch published in this morning's HERALD presents an exceedingly interesting picture of the condition of affairs in Mar ailian's new empire The present political and social was litten of the country cople is well described, and an accurate statem of the military situation is given.

We have St. Domingo dates to the 29th of Decemb

last, when fighting between the Patriots and Spanish troops was still in progress, neither the order for the overnment's decision to that effect having at that time arrived there. A call of the Dominican government for enerously responded to by the people, notwithstanding their sufferings and general impoverishment by the war day at half-past ten o'clock, and proceeded with the in ment. Mr. McKeon appeared as counsel for the Citizens Association, and Mr. Lawrence for Comptroller Brennan Brennan was on the stand for several hours, and was subject to a most rigid examination. The clerks of the various courts were also examined, and a number of judg nents against the city were produced for the purpose showing that the Comptroller has not been sufficiently

sumed on Monday, at half-past ten o'clock. Surrogate Tucker yesterday decided against the object Targee, deceased. He also decided to admit to probat the contested will of the late Thomas Holmes.

Secretary Welles has addressed a comm commander of the naval rendezvous at this station, instructing him not to permit the ordinance recently adopted by our Common Council to interfere with the ar listment of recruits for the navy.

ladies, stiended a meeting at the Academy of Music last night gotten up under the auspices of the Board of Man-agers of the Patriot Orphan Home. Addresses were deivered by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, William M. Evarts, James by the music of an excellent band

The Committee of the Whole of the lower house of the Canadian Parliament on Friday night adopted a res appropriating three hundred and thirty thousand dollars by the St. Albans raiders.

A fire occurred between seven and eight o'clock yes terday morning in the cotton pressing loft at No. 200 Maiden lane. The damage to stocks and building of which is covered by insurance.

Patrick Quirk and Patrick David were yesterday arres answer to the charge of having stolen six hundred dol

The body of an unknown man was picked up on the south end of Long Beach, New Jersey, on the 14th inst The body was well dressed, apparently about forty years old, and from appearances had not been in the water a great while. No marks to identify it could be found. There was also a lot of velvet cushions, articles of man's clothing, &c., found strewn along the beach, which where on the coast.

A spoke factory in St. Louis was destroyed by fire on Friday night, involving a loss of about two hundred thou and dollars, on which the insurance was forty thousand

The five story buildings Nos. 176 and 178 Wooste street were totally destroyed by fire last evening. No. 174 and Ward School No. 10, adjoining, were considerably damaged. The total loss is estimated at seventy-five usand dollars. The origin of the fire has not yet been

The stock market was heavy yesterday. Govern were steady. Gold was dull, and closed at 204%. At the evening board stocks were very dull, except Cumberle dson, which were active. Gold was strong on the call, and afterwards sold down to 203%. At the close it

stood at 204 the favorable foreign news stimulated a more active inquiry for certain articles. Foreign goods were quiet. Cotton was lower. Petroleum was dull and nominal. On Change the flour market opened firm, but closed dull and and corn were dull at previous rates. Pork was firm, with an increased demand. Beef was steady, while lard steady. Freights were quiet but firm.

ANOTHER RESEL FLAG.—The rebels seem to be in as much trouble about their flag as they have been about almost everything else since the beginning of the war. They have bad trouble about their finances, their taxes, their conscriptions, their legislation, their generals, their armies, their people and their niggera. All their efforts have been failures. Their trouble about their national emblem is amusing. It seems almost like child's play, building a card house one soment and tearing it down the next. They have made three or four attempts to get up a flag, and the last is the worst abortion of them all. Their first attempt was the best, although it was stolen from the good old Union standard. Other nations but the confederacy, that can be called nations, find no difficulty in establishing a national emblem. One good thing is likely to ensue from this vacillating flag policy of the rebels-it is not likely their flag will ever be recognized by any foreign Power, for it is changed so often that its most intimate acquaintances are barely ever able to recognize it. We give a cut representing the new rebel

Charleston.

General Beauregard officially announ General Sherman marched into the capital of South Carolina on the 17th instant. The movements of his several columns upon the right and left of the city forced Beauregard o evacuate it, and continue his retreat towards North Carolina. It is stated positively that Sherman's progress to Columbia has been made without a battle. He has therefore rasted neither blood, time nor ammunition and, subsisting, as he does, off the country, may be considered as strong, now that he is in the heart of South Carolina, as when he left the coast, and in no present need of a base for supplies. It may be expected, then, that as soon as he shall have destroyed the system of railroads of which Columbia is the great centre he will push forward in pursuit of the retreating army of Beauregard, or, rapidly marching through North Carolina, advance upon and hasten the fall of the rebel capital. His present success places Lee's army, already on short commons, in a most deplorable condition for supplies, as Sherman centrols every railread, with a single exception, running into Richmond; and unless the rebel cavalry force opposing Kilpatrick is numerically stronger than we suppose, or in better hands than those of Wheeler, he will not long leave that line

A natural contingency of the fall of Columbia is the evacuation of Charleston. The work has already been begun. The Charleston Mercury of February 11 announced a change of its base, and there are other indications that the city is falling by its own weight. It cannot long resist the combinations working to its ruin, unless the rebels believe they can afford to lose an army in its defence, which is not probable. Sherman will, doubtless, leave Charleston to the consideration of General Gillmore-who has advanced to within a few miles of it-while he takes care of more important points in the interior. A few days will, doubtless, confirm the opinion of its evacuation expressed by the rebel papers.

The National Credit and the National

We publish to-day some interesting and value ble statistics and statements regarding the extent of the developed and undeveloped mineral resources of the United States, or rather of the loyal States; for, with the exception of coal, the exhibits are confined exclusively to those States. It will be noticed that neither lead, iron, copper nor the agricultural products of the loyal States are included in these statistics. The productions of cotton, tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat, &c., are not, of course, embraced.

We find from these statements that the productions of the precious metals within the loval States are of such magnitude as to preclude the possibility of there ever being a lack of solid cash as a basis for the credit of the government whenever the active energies and the capital of the country shall be devoted to the work of developing the auriferous regions included within the boundaries of the country. In this connection we have furnished a map defining the subdivision of the gold-bearing area of North America among the great commercial Powers of the world. We give this for the purpose of showing the preponderance of our gold-producing territory over that occupied by European Powers on the northern continent the crafty designs of Louis Napoleon upon the gold and silver mines of Mexico and upon the Pacific coast.

In any point of view the exhibit which we present of the national resources in precious etals, coal and oil are sufficient to make every loyal heart expand with pleasure. But while we afford these ample testimonials of the strength of the pillars upon which may rest our national credit, we cannot lose sight of the fact that we are expending more of the common treasure—the national credit—than there is any reason for. Great Britain, with no more wealth than the United States at this time, carried on a war with Napoleon I. for twenty years, and at no time during this period was her paper currency less than an average of thirty per cent below specie. This was the result of good management on the part of the British financiers and statesmen, and the currency of the United States would now present a similar satisfactory condition had it not been for the stupidity of legislation at Washington. Our own currency should not now be below twenty per cent less than par, and the cost of provisions, rents, fuel, clothing and all the necessaries of life not higher than a fair specie standard. This would be the case if there were less blundering in Congressional legislation and among high officials, less corruption and robberies among the army of contractors, and a proper appreciation of the vast internal resources of the country obtain among the representatives of the people.

We again commend to our readers the very full and comprehensive details respecting our national wealth. They will find much food for agreeable reflection in these statements, if read in the light of pride at the stupendous character of our national resources.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO-PROGRESSIVE WORKS IN THE EMPIRE.—We this morning publish the second of a series of highly interesting letters from one of our correspondents in the city of Mexico, in which he thoroughly reviews the state of the new empire and the various steps which have been taken-by Maximilian for the development of the material prosperity of the country. Although many of the provinces are far from being pacified, the Emperor seems to be devoting all possible attention to the extension of public works and the ways of communi cation so much needed in his territory. In the meantime a large portion of his refractory subiects are creating fearful commotion in many parts of the country; and our advices from Oajaca, where General Porario Diaz is now manfully holding his own against the concentrated force of the French army, shows that serious work may be expected in that locality before long. Maximilian has some difficult work before him, which will require all his energy and determination to perform. But, for all this, the commendation and respect

The Occupation of Columbia and Fall of of foreign nations cannot be withheld from him for the desire which he is every day manifesting to heal the wounds of the nation and to lead it into the paths of peace and prosperity. He has already taken measures for the pletion of the railroad from Vera Crus to the capital, and is also contracting for the erection of a breakwater in the dangerous harbor of the first named city; he has instituted a useful system of public instruction, and it is said that he is also considering a proposition for the establishment of a steamship line between California and the Pacific ports of the empire. These and many other very proper improvements mentioned by our correspondent are in the highest degree creditable to the government of Maximilian; but it is a doubtful matter in deed whether, in the face of the revolutionary spirit of the people, they will ever be carried out till the Americans take possession of the

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S IDEAS. - GOVERNO Bramlette has submitted to the Kentucky Legis lature a decisive argument in favor of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. He contends that inasmuch as Kentucky is now completely surrounded by free States, and as there are no fugitive slave laws to stop her runaway negroes, and as the best of her "field hands" have already disappeared, and as those who are left are too much noralized to be good for anything or to be trusted as slaves, and as the institution is practically dead anyhow, and as Kentucky cannot help herself in any event, the Legislature cannot go very wide of the mark in ratifying this aforesaid constitutional amendment at a venture. Such an argument as this cannot be resisted, and therefore we set Kentucky down for the ratification in the course of time. Mark one more.

The Rebel Flag of Truce Boat Blown

Up by a Torpedo. Crrr Point, Va., Feb. 17-8:30 P. M. The rebel flag of truce boat Wm. Alison, while on her upward trip from Cox's Landing this afternoon, was wn up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost im mediately. Our pickets say there were no survivor from her. There were no pulsoners aboard at the time This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes, which had been in the water for a long

The Canadian Parliament. APPROPRIATION FOR PRONTIES TROOPS-INDE

The House in committee last night adopted the approfor the expenses of the volunteers sent to the frontier to prevent raids by Southern refugees upon the territory sand dollars to make good the money improperly returned

Between seven and eight o'clock last night a fire brok out on the third floor of the five story building No. 176 Wooster street, occupied by Drouhard & Roye, French cabinet makers. The flames spread to the upper floors and also to No. 178, both of which buildings were destroyed. The dwelling No. 174 was damaged about \$1,500, caused by the wall crushing in the roof. Ward School No. 10, adjoining, was also damaged to the extent

of about \$6,000.

No. 176-First, second and fourth floors Charles Kline, cabinet maker; loss about \$14,000; insured for \$5,500 in the St. Mark's and other compan net makers, in whose premises the fire is said to have originated; loss about \$2,000; insured. Fifth floor occu-pied by J. Adam Weber, varnisher and polisher; loss

No. 178—First floor occupied by Hardy & Co., cal

A two story and attic building; is owned and by Mrs. Monroe. The roof of the building was to the second floor and the furniture consider-ged by water. Loss probably \$2,900; said to dings Nos. 176 and 178 were owned by Daniel partly insured.

The origin of the fire is unknown at present. Fire
Marshal Baker was at the fire and has the matter under

Two Regiments a Week.

General Blunt, Supervisor and chairman, paymaster of county to new recruits, is turning out from the headquarters of the committee about two regiments every tinued five or six weeks more will finish our quota. There certainly is magic in greenbacks yet, and G Blunt appears to know exactly how to make them tell best in volunteering. Keep up the supply; bring in the men; fill the quota, and be done with Fry's calcula

The Savannah Cotton Fleet.

Риплемента, Feb. 18, 1865 The scheeners Henry Hebart, Thos. Jefferson and schooners Nos. 11, 17 and 18, of the Savannah cotton

ITALIAN OPERA-MATINER.-Never, perhape, since opera marine became an institution indispensable to the sub-urban lovers of music, fashion and distinction, was the Academy more crowded than it was yesterday. The obsolete expression of "crowded from pit to dome" was realized in this case. From the parquet and balcony to the ethereal regions of the "amphitheatre" there was one solid mass of lovely faces and unexceptionable n ing costumes. The opera was Lucia. Mrs. Van Zandt won greatly on the audience by her faithful singing of the role. Her acting, too, exhibited that improv which familiarity with a new and difficult part always insures to an ambitious artiste. She was very flatteringly received throughout the opera. Massimiliani sang well, and acted the Edgardo with much spirit. On to-morrow (Monday) evening Donizetti's grand opera Don Sebastia

WINTER GARDEN-THE HAMLET MATINER.-The motine given at this house yesterday was a very great success The whole auditorium was one happy jam of ladies, and even in the large lobbies there were many who could not a dramatic, as they already are a musical, institution in our city. The suburbans, who can only cultivate th theatre in the day time, ought to be accommodated at least once a week. Saturday is also a holiday with so many that that fact alone would make the movement success. There will be another matine next Saturday, we believe. Mrs. Charles Wolcot, Jr., plays the part of Ophelia with a very natural case and grace, and there is a great improvement in the part of the King. It is not played by Mr. Chester.

MILE. Sorms S. Lagrange.—This young lady, the adopted daughter of the celebrated vocaliet, Mme. Lagrange, has lately arrived from Europe, and will soon make her début here as a pioneire. Her talents are suid to be of a very high order, and her appearance and man-mer most interesting, considerable personal beauty being added to rare gifts of mind. She is but eighteen years

Clinton Hall was found inadequate to the success which has attended the sacred concerts of Mr. Gonzales hitherto given there. This evening, therefore, the first of a new series will commence at Irving Hall, and will be continued on each Sunday evening at the same place. The music is of the very highest class; is fresh to our public, and comprises chiefly the works of the leading Italian composers. We may add that it is evendered in a style to which there can be no exception in point of faithful exe-

HIPPOTHEATRON MATINEE .- This house was crowded to overflowing yesterday with ladies and juveniles, assembled to see the new comic pantomime, which presented, with all the other attractions of the circle, for their especial benefit at a matinize. We have rarely seen an audience enjoy themselves more thoroughly than on this occasion.

THE PATRIOT ORPHAN ROME.

Speeches by Rov. Dr. Tyng, Wm. M. A public meeting, under the auspices of the Board of Managers and Counsellers of the Patrict Orphas Roms, was held last evening at the Academy of Music. The building was well filled with an intelligent and apprecia-tive audienca, who listened to the speeches with the deepest interest, and who manifested their pleasure by

ing by their presence, and indeed it was owing to the untiring efforts and patriotic spirit of the ladies of this ers was first established. The Board of Managers is composed of a large number of most influential and several of the most distinguished clergymen of the various denominations, Hen. C. L. Monell, of the Supe-rior Court; Hon. Josiah Sutherland, of the Supreme Court; Drs. Willard Parker and John H. Griscom, and quite a number of gentlemen engaged in the civil walks of life—all citizens of well known integrity, intelligence

The exercises of the evening were greatly enlivened by fine band in attendance, which r galed the audience rith a medley of patriotic airs, as well as selections from

REMARKS OF EEV. DR. TYNG.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then came forward and mades he opening address. He thanked the audience for this carnest manifestation in the work which such an attendance in this large building proclaimed. The orphan childr n of our soldiers and sailors plead with you to-night. They may be considered as bing gathered here to ask your assistance in their behalf, in view of the sufferings which their fathers have experienced while fighting for our country. He would scorn to beg for these orphan children of America as subjects of eleemosynary charity; but he would so prez their claims upan generous consideration and care that no benevience could resist and no intelligent descrament could undervalue, or no earnest conscience treat with

I have a blue blouse;" another man, "I have a white muslin shirt;" and no sooner was it said than they stripped themselves and gave their red, white and blue shirts to be torn up into strippes and pinned together to extemporize their country's flag. (Applause) But they were not allowed to enjoy their anticipated pleas re; for their unrelenting persecutors forbid them to indulge in their contemplated celebration. The reverend speaker them proceeded to discuss the claims of the Orphan Home. He said that more than three years ago—in December, 1861—this institution was established by its managers. They occupied for two years a house in the Sixth avenue, above Twentieth street. That proving entirely incompetent for their purpose, last spring they took possession of a house and eight acres of land that they purchased in Flushing, and there, from May last they had established this Orphan's Home, in circumstances of great promise and comfort, and yet in effective their in some respects that need your interposition this night. He did not meet this audience here to night without a clear ability to state all the facts in reference to this institution to them, and in the midst of all the discussions in the newspapers about bogus Homes, and children represented as perishing in starvation, he yesterday went out to Fl shing alone, without any notice of approach, and made an investigation of that house personally, in every froum, and every part of its management, and in every circumstance of the family relation. He went into the school and examined the two rooms where the children were taught in different stages of their education. There were some eightypart of its management, and me'ery circumstance of amily relation. He went into the school and examithe two rooms where the children were taught in die ont stages of their education. There were some eighthree children in the two schools. He went into nursery, and there talked with the little ones through the dominories, and examined everything about the about the dining room and kitchen, in the most min way. Every floor was as clean as human skill comake it, and every bed was neat and attractive, came away perfectly satisfied and charmed with management, and he was ready to say, whether of dren in other institutions may or may not neglected or disregarded, in this institution children are tenderly cared for, and all the mental, moral and spiritual interests attended Among the many interesting tokens of benevolence whe have marked our history some of them were of exceing interest to him, and some that related to this inattion he would relate, as showing the entire contide and generous spirit with which the institution had be treated. By the liberal donation of twenty thousand dollars from Mr. Rose the managers have been able to pay for the property, and secure it from dobt. (Applause.) Prom a young ladies' association they have received the gift of a thousand dollars; from the Twelfth regiment of this city, by Colonel Ward, of over one thousand dollars. (Applause.) After the interesting visit made there last August by General McClellan and his wife—(applause)—during which the General partook of a dinner with the little orphans, and addressed himself to them in many inquiries as to their names and the regiments to which their fathers had belonged, Mrz. McClellan became so interested in the institution that during the summer months she collected no less than \$2,095 herself. (Applause.) But better than this is the donation which, through General McClellar's influence, has been made to the institution. totion that during the summer months she collected no less than \$2,095 berself. (Appliause.) But better than this is the donation which, through General McClellan's influence, has been made to the institution. An amount of money was collected last autumn to present General McClellan with a sword; and in some way during its collection one of the contributors drew General McClellan is attention to the fund, and inquired of him in relation to the disposal of it; in reply to which he received a letter from the General, dated at Orange in December, 1864, in which he says.—"Wy Dear Friend—Yours of the 12th has duly reached me. But whether the amount subscribed for the sword be small or great, it would afford me far greater satisfaction to have it devoted to some charitable association in aid of our gallant solders or their families than that it should be expended for a sword for myself. I would suggest that the amount in the hands of Mr. Bennett be paid over to the Orphan Home for the benefit of that institution, which is located at Flushing, L. I., and which is devoted to the care of the orphans of soldiers. I am personally cognizant of the merits of this institution and in I am confident that there can be no more meritorious charity than this that seeks to secure the welfare of children left orphans in consequence of the devotion of their patriotic fathers. I would respectfully request that the sum in question be applied as I have suggested." (Applause.) In answer to this seven hundred and seventeen dollars were paid into the treasury of this Orphans Home from General McClellan. (Applause.) Surely such an action as this on the part of this distinguished man deserves and will receive the grateful memory of his follow citizens. (Applause.) It will remain when all the controversies of the day have passed by; when all the froth of political convulsions, fidelity and duty, he shall receive from every man the meed of approbation and hone that belongs to him. (Applause). The speaker also read a letter from General Thomas,

peroration.

A gice club then entertained the audience by singing the "sword of Bunker Hill," which they rendered in an exceedingly effective manner, and for which they received hearty applause. After which the Rev. Dr. Adams addressed the audience.

WM. M. EVARTS was then introduced. He said that in April, 1861, a meeting was held, most imposing in numbers, most enthusiastic and the most determined in purpose that ever gave an intelligent voice to the sentiments of a great people. That meeting determined that the government should be supported by the strength of the people. That meeting supplied the force of sentimentagend promised the strength of arms and means to suppries this rebellion, that was coming to its head, and restore the government; and it resolved that the orphans that this war, thus determined upon, should make, should be adopted by their country. That meeting was responsible for the vigor, for the magnitude, the sufferings and boreavements of this war, and we meet here tonight to invoke the aid and support of this great community of our fellow citizens simply in redemption of that piedge so made, that the orphans that this war should make should be adopted by their country. (Applause.)

phouse.)
Mr. Evants continued at some length in an earnest and impressive manner to press upon his audience the claims of an institution which had arready done so good a work, but which still needed the benefactions of the community in order to extend its field of usefulness.

but which still needed the benefactions of the community in order to extend its field of usefulness.

REMARKS OF JAMES T. BRADY.

JAS T. BRADY was the next speaker introduced by the chairman. He said he was glad to know that this great undertaking, beautified by the name so eloquently illustrated by the speakers who preceded him, was commonced by women—(applause)—and the only thing that he considered faulty is the magnificent effort of his friend, the chairman, upon this occasion was that he supposed that when women took charge of any kind of domestic establishment any fault could be possibly found with it. (Laughter and applause.) Nothing had been more interesting to him throughout this terrific struggle than to observe the conduct of the women in the two sections at war with each other. If he had not forgotten what he had read of history, or if he had not deceived himself about the characteristic developments of the two sections of the country, the women of the South were the most Grecian or the most Spartan, if that be more accurate, and the women of the North—last and best—the most Roman. He had believed from the first that the greatest difficulty we would have to encounter in putting down this rebellion would be with the women of the South, who have so universally arged their husbands, brothers and sweethearts to reast to the bitter end. Yesterday, while the sun shone brightly in the heavens, giving promise of the approaching spring, he passed an hour and a haif in a stone dungeon with this young man (Captain Beale) dounced to

ly, but he saw no tremulgament of the inaget ing of the nerves and no motion. But he before it a, "I care nothing for the judgm kind and nothing for the punishment I is because I know my mother thinks her son my sister will honor my memory." Here the aptrit against which we have had to o

CANBY.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Excitement Over the News from Mexico.

General Canby's Reported Threat of Retaliation for Maltreatment of Texas Refugees Unfounded.

Particulars of the Capture of the Schooner Delphins.

Skirmishing Near Plaquemine and Morganzia, &c.

The steamship George Cromwell, Captain Vail, from Yew Orleans, 11th instant, arrived at this port yes Purser William D. Hempstead will accept our thanks for prompt delivery of despatches, and the Commercial Ex-

Our New Orleans Correspondence. NEWS PROM MUSICO.

About three weeks ago the Herand published the fa relating to the exchange of refugees between Mejia and Slaughter, the former commanding the French-Mexican rebil forces at Brownsville.

In regard to our relations with Mexico, the assertion that

General Canby has received a copy of an order or treaty relating to a recognition of the so-called confederacy by he will take a Mexican officer and hold him as a hostage for every Texan returned to the rebels in the above m ner; but the General is so hampered in his movements by the diplomacy of Secretary Seward that under pres no rders it will be impossible for him to carry out his th These assertions are unauthorized, and General Camby True De'ta of how, where and when they obtained this information, and by whose authority they published it. I need not say that this "highly exciting" news created great excitement and consternation in the city. Brownsville (Texas) Ranchero, of the 17th ult. :-

We understand that during the week quite a number of Confederate deserters, who have been enjoying a brief residence in Matamoros, have been returned to this ada, per order of General Mejia. This apparent understanding between the two governments may possibly put a damper upon foreign emigration from the ranks.

On the night of the 22d ultimo the United States st ship Chocura sent three boats' crews into Calcasieu rives, for the purpose of cutting out and capturing a blockade runner laden with cotton. At the mouth of the river they met the schooner attempting to run the blockade. She was driven ashore and burned. Only thirty-three bales of cotton out of a cargo of one hundred and seventy bales were secured. The crew were captured and sent to this city. The blockade runner proved to be the British

SECTEMBRIES NEAR PLACTICATINE AND MORGANIZA On Saturday last the gnerilla companies of Wi country in the neighborhood of Plaquemine, were repulsed. Our loss was one killed and two slightly wounded. The enemy's entire loss is unknown. Five prisoners and three wounded men fell into our hands. Two of the latter have since died of their wounds. The Union force was commanded by Captain Rice, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts, and was far inferior in numbers to that of the

A few nights since the cavalry regiment of Colonel Chrysier (Second New York), scoured the country in the neighborhood of Fausse river, and dispersed several armed rebel bands. Two officers and four privates were

armed rebel bands. Two officers and four privates were captured from the enemy.

The rebels have two gunboats and one fron-clad on the Red river, below Alexandria. The latter is the Missouri and the former are the Webb and Mary Tate. The gunboats are of little consequence, but the Missouri is a very powerful fron-clad.

**LOOP EMBRAIDA CAPRIERD.

powerful iron-clad.

**ELOOP REMERALDA CAPSIARD.

About cloven o'clock on Wednesday night last the sloop Esmeralda, for Matamoros, capsized in the river all English Town. The crew were rescued by the steamer Algerine. The sloop was also towed ashore by the

Adjutant General L. Thomas is in New Orleans.
Lieutenant Colonel Drake, Assistant Adjutant General bendquarters Department of the Gulf, arrived in this city, from the North, on Tuesday last.
Captain Joseph Hibbert, assistant Adjutant General on General Huribut's staff, has been ordered to take charge of the draft, which takes place in General Canby's department on the 15th inst.

Prince Polignac, Major General in the rince Polignac, Major General in the robel army, I ved in Matamoros. He has obtained a leave of

sence of several months, detension for the purpose visiting France. Brigader General W. P. Benton was serenaded at a St. Charles Hotel on Tuesday evening last by the band the Sixth Minnesota regiment. The General, during short speech, said that there would soon be a fight "these parts," under the lead of General Steele.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1865.

The latest news from the Texas coast brings the ount of the cutting out of the three-masted schooner Delphina, with one hundred and eighty bales of cotton, is Calcasieu river, on the night of January 22, by two book from the United States steamer Chocura. So silently and successfully was the whole thing done that the rebels, the men were in possession of the vessel. The circumstances of the capture were these:-It was ble lay in Schoolhouse bend, about three miles from the en-trance of the Calcasieu and five from the gunboat. A large force of the enemy were encamped in that vicinity, and at Sabine Pass, twenty two miles distant from Calcasien, at Sabine Pass, twenty-two miles distant From Catalana, were several regiments and light batteries. The chances that a severe fight would ensue if discovered were, therefore, almost certain. At dark Captain Meade, with two boats, in charge of Acting Engine Thomas F. Tracy and Robert Beardsley, shoved off and started in for the schooner, pulling muffled oars. They had been pulling two hours and a half, and had gained the entrance to the narrow stream, when, to their satisfaction, they met the Delphina coming down under sail. The boats at once grappled, boarded and secured the prisoners—six in number—but the schooner's helm had been put hard down on seeing the Yankees, and she went asbore on a fail. A boat towing astern escaped, it is said, with the sheriff of Teche district; but the skedaddled with such remarkable agility that it was not deemed worth while to pursue so agile an official. The Chocura's men worked for three hours to get their fine prize affoat; but the tide felt, and left her so far on the bank that it was found to be quite impossible. She was high and dry, not twenty-it-eyards from the overhanging bank, where the enemy had overy shelter, to say nothing of overwhelming numbers. Morrower, the skelanides had now raised the alarm. The prize was, ther fore, set whelming numbers. Morrower, the skelanides had now raised the alarm. The prize was, ther fore, set on fire, and the boats returned with the prisoners. Seventy or eighty bales of cotton were thrown overhoand in the effort to get the prize affeat, all of which did not scaw, and a large number was picked up by the thoourn on med 23d. The rest of the cargo, with the schooner, was letter. This is the tenth prize the Chocurs has taken sine and all arge number was picked up by the thoourn on the scaw. were several regiments and light batteries. The chance

destroyed.

This is the tenth prize the Chocura has taken since April last—four-outward bound, loaded with cotton, at a six hundred and seventy bales; fiv inward bound, with general cargoes, and one run sahere and destroyed.

The Chocura is one of the twenty-three steamers built at the commencement of the war. Her officers are set follows:—

bllows:— Licutenant Commander—R. W. Meade. Acting Master—Aifred Washburn. Enright—Thos. F. Tracy, D. W. Carver, Robt. Bearing.

Surgeon—Chas. Gaylord.

Surgeon—Chas. Gaylord.

Engineer.—Second Assistants, H. H. Moloney and Theo.
Cooper; Third Assistants, Andrew Blythe, Jr., and N.
H. Lawton; Acting Third Assistant, O. D. Hughes.

The Chocura has been cruiging on the Texas coast since